

The Crittenden Press.

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CRITTENDEN

The County's Natural Resources.

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE TOPOGRAPHY, DRAINAGE, AND AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

Lead, Zinc and Spar Deposits. Mineral Paint Beds, Etc.

A Plain Statement of Facts from Prof. Ulrich.

Editor Crittenden Press:

In reply to your letter of a few days ago, requesting a brief account of the natural resources of the county, permit me to say (1) that anything I can do toward the development of her latent wealth will be done with pleasure; and (2) since such a general interest and desire for knowledge respect the mineral deposits etc., of Crittenden has been called to life, I believe that I cannot better economize my already fully occupied time than by writing the following conservative statement:

As you will probably wish to publish my letter, it may be well to say why I may be expected to know something of the county.

In the fall of 1888, Prof. John R. Procter, the accomplished Chief of the Geological Survey of the State, sent me to Western Kentucky to make a careful and systematic survey of the two counties of Caldwell and Crittenden. A good part of the two years passed since that date were spent in field-work there, and though the region presented unusual geological difficulties, it may be claimed, without much fear of contradiction, that no portion of the State has received a more thorough investigation. My report is nearly ready for publication, and will be placed into the hands of the printer as soon as he is through with the work for the Constitutional Convention, which at present is claiming his entire attention. This unexpected delay in the publication of the full report, makes it desirable that at least a digest of its contents be published in advance. Indeed, the numerous inquiries which have been made during last two months, make such a publication not only desirable but necessary, if I would not put more time on individual answers than I can spare. I have, therefore, concluded to write you a fairly full and perfectly unprejudiced and conservative account of the results of my work in Crittenden. To make these more available, I have prepared the accompanying map, drawn to the scale of one inch—three miles, and showing, I believe in as clear a manner as possible on so small a scale, the outlines of the county, the watercourses, roads, the location of the towns, post offices, principal churches and other well known points; besides, the outlines of the different geological formations, the courses of the veins and fractures of the strata and location of mineral deposits of various kinds. It may take some time to decipher all these features, but if you will print it properly, I have no doubt that most everyone will succeed in doing so.

TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE.

The topography of the county, taken as a whole, is decidedly hilly. Much of this unevenness is the result of an unusually extensive system of fracturing which this portion of Kentucky has been subjected to. Many interesting problems are connected with these convulsive movements of the earth's crust, which so frequently result in marked topographical peculiarities, and in this region generally affect, if they are not the controlling factors of the lines of drainage. These movements have further been of consequence to Crittenden in this that to them she owes her metalliferous veins. Denudation and the leveling influences of time have wrought great changes since the shake up era. Indeed, cases might be pointed out where the present topography is quite the opposite of what it must have been immediately after that era; but, as the object of this communication is to show what is rather than what has been, their discussion would be out of place here.

Except in the southern and north-

western portions of the county, the hills consist almost uniformly of sandstones. In the exception regions the "flint" or chert debris of the St. Louis limestone is the predominant rock. It is to the "flint hills" of these regions that the valuable limonite iron ores are restricted. Drainage is ample as may be seen from the abundance of the streams. Most of these flow into the Ohio river, which forms the northern boundary of the county. The Tradewater flows along the northeastern border, and the Cumberland forms about five miles of the southwestern boundary. The possession of facilities for cheap transportation, such as is afforded by these navigable rivers, is of the first importance in the development of the resources of any locality. Their value here cannot be overestimated.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS, SOILS AND TIMBERS.

The geologically lowest or oldest formation at the surface in the county is the St. Louis limestone of the sub-carboniferous system. The limestone itself is but rarely seen, and only at such points where the drainage is deep. It outcrops along the Cumberland river in the vicinity of Dyeusburg, and in the bed of Caney Fork at Tolu. The limestone is compact, siliceous, and of various shades of blue. The beds at Dyeusburg are fine grained magnesian limestone, and would no doubt make good hydraulic cement.

The regions of the county that are underlain by this group of limestones (marked A on the map) are distinguished by an abundance of chert or flint blocks, which have remained as a residue after the disintegration of the limestone. The soil covering this chert debris is rarely deep, but very productive. Timber grows well and rapidly on it, and when sufficient care is exercised to prevent its washing, it maintains its rank as one of the best soils of the State for a long time.

Resting on these cherty limestones is a thin series of limestones to which I have applied the name of Princeton group. They have a thickness in the county of about 200 feet, and the spaces where they are at the surface are marked "B" on the map. The lower 150 feet consists mainly of white oolitic limestones, many of which would afford good building stone, while the most of the beds could be burned into lime of superior quality. This portion of the group also furnishes the best soil of the county. These are practically inexhaustible, and in fertility are scarcely inferior to the far famed "blue grass" soils of central Kentucky.

The regions where the Princeton limestones are the surface rock are not very extensive, yet they constitute a fair proportion of the area of the county. Four of these regions deserve mention: The first and

smallest is in the northwestern corner of the county; the second forms a triangular area south-east of Tolu, and both are margined on the north by broad strips of bottom lands; the third is the pretty Clements valley, while the fourth is the northeast extension of the well known Salem valley, which extends into this county from Livingston, as far as Lewis. The formation next above the last is known to geologists as the Chester group, and consists in this county mainly of sandstones, the limestones and soft shales which are the predominating constituents of the formation in other sections of the country, being but illy developed and in part totally absent here.

Over about two fifths of the area of the county, as may be seen by noting the distribution of the spaces marked "C" on the map, the Chester group of rocks are at the surface, and the total thickness of the strata referred to the formation is not less than 400 feet. Most of this large area is more or less hilly and under a fine body of timber, and is pre-eminently, and for the most part, well suited for farming purposes. The conglomerate sandstone which is the lowest formation of the coal measures, rests on the Chester. This sandstone is coarse and generally contains small pebbles of white quartz. The region where it prevails (marked "D" on map) are almost invariably high ground. Pilot, Cedar, Hardin's and other knobs, and the high hill, on the west side of the Crittenden Springs valley are formed of this massive rock. The soil, as usual with conglomerate soils, is but ill adapted for ordinary agricultural purposes, but the timber on the contrary, are not surpassed either in quality or quantity, by those of any other formation of the State. These high knobs are also, without doubt, eminently suited for fruit culture.

Indeed, Crittenden county has natural advantages in respect that are perhaps equal to any in the country. It is a feature that deserves to be remembered in the future development of the county. In the regions marked "E" the lower coal measures are at the surface. These are mainly of importance because of the excellent beds of coal which they contain. They will be discussed in a succeeding section. The soil is generally above the average, while the timber growth is nearly as luxuriant and good as that of the conglomerate described in the preceding paragraph. The spaces marked "F" represent bottom lands. These occur mainly along the Ohio river from Ferds Ferry west. The great and inexhaustible fertility of such lands is so well known that anything beyond their mere mention is quite superfluous. Considerable tracts of such bottom lands also occur in the valley of the Tradewater.

Building stone, lime, clay, etc. Building stone of good quality and varieties occurs abundantly throughout the county. The Princeton limestone, especially in the Clements valley near Bethel church, could be made to furnish unlimited quantities of oolitic limestone, nearly all of which could be burned into lime of extra quality. Some of the beds would furnish also large blocks of this stone, which is so deservedly esteemed as a building rock. The hydraulic limestone on the Cumberland at Dyeusburg and other points along the river has been mentioned already. As near as can be determined from analysis, this rock should make a good quality of hydraulic cement.

Sandstone suitable for ordinary building purposes is present in plenty. Flagging of unusual hardness and remarkably even surface is found in great quantity in the hills east of Crayneville. Massive beds of light colored sandstone also occur there. Many of these sandstones are almost pure quartz and have been used with success as furnace linings. Many points in the county might be mentioned where good building stone both of lime and sandstones, might be quarried, but lack of space forbids.

Brick clays of good quality are abundant in the regions where the Princeton limestone is at the surface. One bed in particular deserves mention. This is exposed in the road side a short distance north of New Salem church. Its natural light red color changes to a brownish red when the clay is burned. Brick manufactured from this clay would have a more desirable color than any other known to me from Western Kentucky. Common red pottery ware could also be made of it, and it would serve very well as a cheap pigment.

A large bed of amber and yellow ochres, of very fine quality, occurs on the land of Mr. Murphy, situated about five and one-half miles southwest of Marion. With better facilities of transportation this deposit cannot fail to remunerate investment. The bed is between six and eight feet thick, and has been traced over an area of at least eight acres.

Other cheap pigments could be manufactured from the soft Chester shales which are exposed at several points in the county. I will mention only two beds which have been sampled and tested with satisfactory results. The first is an eight foot bed of very soft green and purplish shales occurring on a level with the O. V. R. R., beneath the limestones of Giles quarry, about one and a half miles west of Nunn's station. The other is from an even thicker bed of shales on land belonging to Mr. Wm. Wilson, situated about midway between Marion and Crittenden

Sparks, on the line of the proposed railroad.

By one bed of coal having a demonstrated value occurs in the county. This bed is however of such excellent quality that its importance as a factor in the development of the county is scarcely to be overestimated. Its general excellence as a fuel coal had long ago been recognized. Before the decadence of the steamboat traffic, the Tradewater coals, as they were called, were esteemed above all others by river men for steam making qualities. Before the war the Bell's, Cassey's and other mines were worked vigorously. Even now when the principle demand for the output of these mines has practically ceased, limited operation are maintained at some of them. This is possible only because of the premium they command over competing coals, otherwise it would not pay the miners to haul their product sixteen miles to Marion over distressingly rough roads.

But the principle value and feature of this coal lies in its coking qualities, and in this it fills a want that is becoming more strongly felt every year. As will be seen later on, the coke made from the Tradewater coals, seems to compare favorably in every essential feature with the best coals of the country. And the value of this fact in the development of the county's iron and other mineral deposits cannot be overestimated.

This coal seam is one of the lowest in the series of true coals. It outcrops at a number of points along the Tradewater from the mouth of that stream to Blackford, where the line of outcrop crosses over into Webster. Only two mines are in operation in the county, Barnhis ("Kit and Jack") and Tates, but evidences of former activity are to be seen at Lombs, Cassey's, Bells, Spahards, Miners shail, Cooks and Nunn's or Sneels mines. Across the river in Webster, the Crab Orchard creek mines, which I regard as the same bed, are fairly active.

The average thickness of the seam as noted at all these points is about four feet, with the extremes of variation three feet six inches and five feet. The roof, wherever I have seen it, is excellent, consisting generally of shaly sandstones. At limited points in the mines there may be a few inches of black slate or shales, or of softer gray lates between these and the coal. At the top of the coal there is almost invariably a thin layer (several inches) of coal that is usually termed a cannel, but its composition, as determined by Dr. Peter, the chemist to the survey, is such that it scarcely deserves that denomination. This cap and the several inches of red coal at the bottom, are among the chief

characteristics of this bed of coal.

The main part of the bed, varying between three and four feet thick, consists of a very black and very pure, soft bituminous coal, closely resembling the best Pittsburg varieties in its external appearance. There is some fibrous coal between the laminae and a little pyrites. Analyses of the coal from several localities show that it cokes well, with the coke of moderate density and averaging over 80 per cent. Several barrels of coke produced by very rude methods at the Barnhis mines, certainly looked like a good coke; and Mr. McAlfrie, of Princeton, Ky., one of the owners of the Crab Orchard mines of Webster county, (previously referred to) assured me that the coal from that mine produced a coke regarded by Pittsburg experts as in every way equal to the best Connellsville.

An average proximate analysis of these Tradewater coals is as follows: Specific gravity 1.315. Composition, dried at 212 °F. Volatile combustible matter.....37.00. Carbon in the coke.....55.60 coke 63 Ashes.....7.40 coke 63 100.00.

An average ultimate analysis of same gave the following: Composition, dried at 212 °F. Carbon.....78.50 Hydrogen.....5.34 Sulphur......01 Ashes.....3.80 Nitrogen.....1.35 Oxygen and loss.....10.00 100.00.

Those conversant with these matters will see at once that these coals compare very favorably with Youghleny coal, which is so deservedly esteemed by the blacksmiths, and for gas and coke. They are clearly better than any of the other coals used in western Kentucky. But, as has been stated already, their most important advantage lies in their coking capacity, a feature that at no distant day must make them almost indispensable to the roving iron and kindred industries of Crittenden and adjacent counties.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS.

Iron ore of several varieties occur at many points in the county, but only those occurring in the flinty debris of the St. Louis limestone north and west of Dyeusburg, and those in the same association in the region between Sheridan P. O., and Hurricane furnace, are likely to have permanent value. These, therefore, alone deserve mention here.

These two regions contain iron ores not only of first-class quality but in large quantities as well. The latter fact is, of course, of prime importance. These ores are limonites or brown ores, and, both in their association and quality, are precisely like those of Western Tennessee and the region of Western Kentucky,

commonly denominated as "between the rivers." The iron which is produced from these ores maintains an excellent reputation for strength and malleability. The Kentucky ore banks, though very actively worked before the war, have not produced much iron since. In the last few years, however, a desire to resume operations has become manifest. Several new furnaces have been built or are under way, and the revival of interest in the iron deposits is making itself felt throughout Western Kentucky. But, Crittenden county, despite the fact that she had formerly demonstrated that her iron deposits are both good and reliable, seems slow in availing herself of the opportunity of "riding with the tide." Thus, while adjoining counties are pushing their properties into the foreground, little or nothing has been done here.

Crittenden furnace, located near Dyeusburg, began running in 1849 and continued in blast till the less of slave labor during the war, caused the owners to shut down. For similar causes the Hurricane furnace, which was in blast during the latter half of that period, discontinued operations.

Complete sets of the ores used at these furnaces were analyzed by Dr. Robert Peter, and published in Vol. 4 of the old series of geological reports of the state (1861). I have taken the trouble to work out the average composition of the ores as brought out in these analyses, and, although one of the samples was unusually poor and contained a much larger per cent. of phosphorus than usual, the result is so favorable that it may without fear be submitted for comparison with average analyses of the principal ores of Tennessee and Alabama. It should be mentioned, perhaps, that without the peer sample mentioned, the average phosphorus is 0.015 per cent. of the metal, and Crittenden is thus shown to be in the class of iron-bearing rocks of the kind that are

commonly denominated as "between the rivers."

Comparing the above analyses we find that in the matter of metallic iron the Crittenden ores almost head the list, while the phosphorus, which as explained above should really be no more than 0.2 per cent, is considerably lower than in the Clinton ores of both Alabama and Tennessee. As usual these limonite ores occur exclusively in "pockets." These are numerous but vary greatly in extent, a few appearing practically inexhaustible, while many may not contain over a thousand tons of ore. In the Hurricane district the deposits are mostly of the smaller sort, but being very abundant the aggregate supply is very large and, no doubt, sufficient to satisfy the demands of a furnace for many years.

In the Dyeusburg district some of the deposits are unquestionably very large. The majority are situated from one to two miles north of Dyeusburg, on each side of Paddy's creek. A large hill on the South side of the creek near the river (owned by Dr. W. S. Graves, and Messrs. Heywood and Marshall) must contain an immense quantity of "honey comb" and "pot" ore—mainly the latter. Going up the creek I examined the ore banks chiefly depended on by the old furnace company. These are not exhausted by any means; great quantities of good ore, principally of the "honey comb" variety, being still in sight. Another body of fine ore occurs on Dr. Graves' land one and one-half mile east of the burg. I have information besides of other bodies in this vicinity which I did not find time to visit. Enough was seen however to convince me that this district could insure a steady supply of ore to large furnaces for at least fifty years.

At the Columbia mines the limestone forming the cap, wall may be counted on as extending downward at least four hundred feet, when the shaly beds of the lower sub-carboniferous will be encountered. However, for the sake of the stones, since the limestone series will be so much exposed on this time on at a depth of 100 feet, it is not probable that the shales will be encountered. However, for the sake of the stones, since the limestone series will be so much exposed on this time on at a depth of 100 feet, it is not probable that the shales will be encountered. However, for the sake of the stones, since the limestone series will be so much exposed on this time on at a depth of 100 feet, it is not probable that the shales will be encountered.

LEAD, ZINC AND SPAR.

It may be stated without fear of contradiction that Crittenden county contains more deposits of lead, zinc, fluor spar and barite than any other section of the State. Most of these have been known for years and only a few are to be regarded as recent discoveries.

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have devel dikes do occur in Crittenden. A point on one of these, which shaft nearly fifty feet deep has sunk, is locally well known as "Flanary silver mine." Much of the interest attaches to this discovery, but beyond the more determination of the existence of igneous rocks in this field, they have economic value. In my report the survey I discussed, at the questions relating to the of the lead and other mines these veins, the horizons at the greatest depths may be expected and the depth to which they extend. It is neither necessary nor desirable to go to any further statement will suffice.

Geologists are a agree the minerals in question chiefly through segregation from veins with their issuing on the stone walls of the fissures. is true, I conclude that the in these west Kentucky veins will be found valuable only when one or both walls are limonite. The depth to which the deposits extend depends upon two conditions: (1) the thickness of the limestone formations through which the fissures pass; and (2) the amount of displacement to which the strata were subjected at the time of fracturing. The limestones that must be counted as the principal source of the metals in this region, are the Princeton and St. Louis, having an aggregate thickness of no more than 200 feet in this county. Beneath these limestones the formations for hundreds of feet would be counted by drillers as mostly waste.

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F A C T S

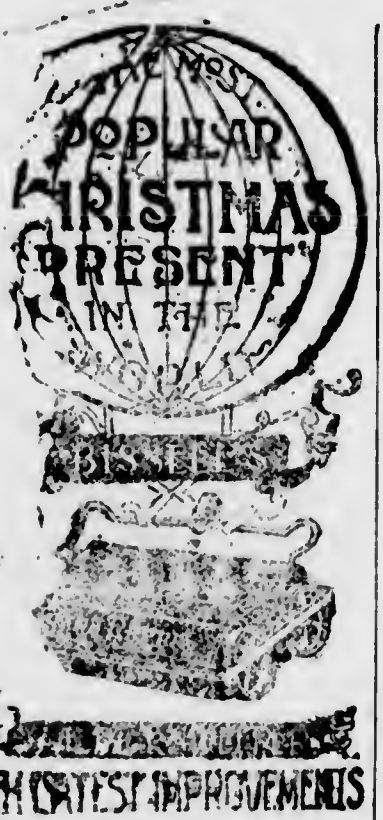
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We always prove what we say, and when we tell you that we sell more goods for the money than any other house in the county, we can give reasons for doing so.

We want money and Low Prices Will Get It. Our stock is entirely too large and LOW PRICES MUST REDUCE IT.

We are going to invoice next month and want no more work than possible, so come in and get a Dress Pattern, Suit of Clothes, Overcoat, Hat, or a pair of Boots and Shoes and we will give you the prices, and remember the man who does this is

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SATURDAY, DEC. 20th, 1890, UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1891, SELL AT COST.

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2.50 Boots for 1.75.
2.00 Mens Congress Shoes for 1.50.
2.75 Mens Congress Shoes for 2.25.

Shirts that sell at any other house in the county for \$1.25, we sell for 75.

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Jeans Pants too low to mention.

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Staple and Fancy Groceries, especially Confectioneries for the Holidays. We will enlarge our stock and earnestly solicit the patronage of the people. Hot or cold lunch served at all hours.

B. F. McMICAN, Salesman.

SLOW, BUT SURE.

Kentucky Murderer Convicted After Twenty-Two Years

For Slaughtering Four Colored People With an Ax.

By an Overweight a Nephew of the Prisoner Was on the Jury and Anxious to Vindictive Justice, Although by Fitting the Punishment of His Uncle at Imprisonment for Life.

VAN CURE, Ky., Dec. 12.—The noted case of John Blyew for the murder of four colored persons in August, 1868, is now being tried in the circuit court at this place. Blyew's accomplice—George Kennard—was tried in 1875, and sentenced to the gallows for life, and afterwards pardoned by ex-Governor Blackburn on account of ill-health. Blyew broke jail in 1878, and after serving the regular term of his army term south and married a wealthy widow, whose money he has squandered.

He returned here last March to visit relatives and was captured, after being a fugitive from justice for over seven years. His wife and stepdaughter, learning of his arrest and incarceration, came here, and are now retained in a hotel. This is the third time Blyew has been tried for one of the same crimes. Once he was tried in the United States circuit court at Louisville, and sentenced to be hanged. On appeal the supreme court of the United States decided that the United States authorities had no right to try the case, and remanded him to the state authorities for trial.

The second trial being had in the circuit court here in 1872 resulted in a hung jury, eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. Pending a new trial Blyew escaped with the aid of friends, Kennard refusing to avail himself of the opportunity for his freedom. By this act Kennard doubtless gained sympathy which prevented the jury from finding a verdict for the death penalty instead of imprisonment for life.

VAN CURE, Ky., Dec. 15.—The celebrated case of John Blyew has ended. After twelve hours' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty, fixing his punishment in the penitentiary for life. He murdered all of a colored family except two little grandchildren—being a family of six—four of whom were literally hacked to pieces with an ax. The calm presented a shocking sight on a Sabbath morning in August. Thirteen lay the lifeless body of Jack Freter with twenty-one cuts on the head.

By his side was the body of his wife with six gashes on her head as many as on her back, showing that death came to them while fighting to protect each other. In a bed near by was the dead body of Foster's mother, who had been split in two. Then a trail of blood was followed to the house of Fred Nichols, 200 yards distant, and there Richard Foster, a lad of 16 years, was found with two wounds on his head from which he died that day, but not until he told who the murderers were. One little girl and two women on the head, which were shown to the jury in this trial, but he was not permitted to testify, as he was only 4 years old at the time of the massacre.

The state and defense were both ably represented by counsel, but the ingenuity and ability of defendant's counsel, although twenty-two years have elapsed since the deed was committed, could not deter or prevent a jury from inflicting a just punishment on the guilty ones. One member of the jury is especially to be commended. By an oversight of the state's counsel a nephew of the prisoner was put upon the jury, and notwithstanding a verdict of guilty against John Blyew would carry with it one of like import against the juror's uncle, yet he had the manhood to resist in vindictive justice. Twenty thousand dollars have been expended by this state, twenty-two years have gone by, yet justice, although slow, has been done, yet justice, although slow, has been done.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO GROWERS. Decree to Establish a Warehouse at Louisville in Opposition to the Trust.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—The Kentucky Tobacco Growers' association met here, with ex-Senator John D. Harris, of Richmond, Ky., presiding. Gen. John B. Williams, formerly United States senator, read a report in favor of establishing a warehouse here to sell tobacco for the association in opposition to the combination of warehouses here and in Cincinnati, recently effected. The plans of the report were adopted, and \$107,000 was subscribed for the establishment of a warehouse. The house is to be opened early in January. Lexington offered \$50,000 for the location there of the principal place of business of the association. The association adjourned to meet here Jan. 8, next.

A BLOODLESS DUEL. Six Shots Exchanged Between Angry Kentuckians Without Effect.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—Saturday afternoon John P. Morris and Wallace W. Blythe, of Fulton, Ky., became involved in a difficulty which resulted in each drawing a revolver and exchanging six shots without injury to either. Some thirty or more persons were present to witness the lively battle of Morris, who swore out a warrant against Blythe, charging him with insulting the dead. The duel had just expired the warrant when the shooting occurred. The affair created much excitement. Both men are under heavy bonds. The principals are both prominent and wealthy citizens.

Some People Never Learn Anything. Louisville, Dec. 10.—John Stanford, a constable of Morehead, Rowen county, claims to have been bankrupted at Cincinnati Saturday by a man who gave him the name of Sherwood. It was the old game. A man presented a bill to Sherwood, who lacked \$100 of enough to liquidate it. "Would Stanford kindly advance that amount until the bank opened?" Stanford "would," and he is out that amount.

Fatal Result of an Election Riot. FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10.—Louis Wetzel, the contractor who was shot in the abdomen by Frank Kennedy in an election fight Saturday evening last, died at his home Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Kennedy was released on a \$5,000 bond Sunday, but he was re-arrested upon Wetzel's death.

Foreign. John Burns, the noted Socialist, states that on May 1st, next, there would be a general strike of trades for eight hours for the purpose of the increase of leprosy in the Russian Baltic provinces, a hospital for leprosy will be erected at Royal near spring.

The Spanish government has officially recognized the Hawaiian republic. The British steamer Westbourne was caught in a gale on the Black sea and went down. The weather was so intensely cold that eighteen men to death at the points. All but ten of those who escaped to the shore were killed. Several bodies were found, and four of the eight died afterwards.

The Russian law against the Jews is expected to be promulgated Jan. 1, next. The King of Italy has notified the chamber that he will not accept any pensions for his son, the Prince of Naples, but will support him out of the royal income.

Personal. Rev. John A. Peina, D.D., LL.D., of Pennsylvania, is elected president of Heidelberg college.

Miss Charlotte M. Sargent, an American girl, has married Sir Frederick Frankland, tenth baronet of Thirskley.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee and her children have returned to Washington from a visit to Indianapolis.

DEMANDS MADE ON CONGRESS.

Financial Policy of the National Organization of the Farmers' Alliance.

COALDA, Fla., Dec. 13.—One of the most important features of the National Farmers' Alliance in this city was the report of the committee on legislation with reference to the sub-treasury bill. This report contained the following amended demands:

First, we demand the abolition of National banks, we demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several states which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest and collect 2 per cent. per annum on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

Second, we demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectively prevent the holding in futures on all agricultural and chemical productions, preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials such as shall secure the prompt conviction and imposition of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

Third, we condemn the silver bill recently passed by congress and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Fourth, we demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be returned to the government and held for small settlers only.

Fifth, believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that the National legislature shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. We further demand a repeal of the existing laws which tax the necessities of life, that the poor of our land must have. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, hence we demand that all National and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

Sixth, we demand the most rigid, honest and just state and National government control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision do not exist, we demand that the government own and operate the same.

A spirited debate followed, at the beginning of which the president reminded the members of the restriction of five minutes placed upon all speeches. After a long discussion the Alliance passed resolutions endorsing the sub-treasury bill as it was introduced in congress.

A resolution was also adopted condemning the Cregar land bill and favoring the Padlock pure food bill.

OVER 2,000 MEN OUT. The West Virginia Coal Miners Strike Assumes an Alarming Phase.

MORGANTHAU, W. Va., Dec. 12.—There is great suffering among the striking miners' families. Notice of eviction have been served on those occupying 30,000 persons will be homeless. "P" do not give in by the strike, they will close down for the winter.

PAKESBURG, W. Va., Dec. 12.—Eviction of the miners' families began at the Morgantau mines Thursday. The strike has become alarming in its proportions. The miners at the Morgantau and Pakesburg have joined the strikers and over 2,000 men are now out.

The strike is against a reduction of the Morgantau pay. The miners are controlled by a syndicate in which ex-Senator Camden, Governor Fleming, and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, are largely interested.

MURDERED FOR WORKING. FAIRMONT, W. Va., Dec. 11.—Thursday night at Morgantau, W. Va., John Jenkins shot and killed J. B. Hall, a miner at that place. On the 1st of December the Coal and Coke company of Morgantau reduced the wages of the miners. The men refused to work. Jenkins had gone to work against the will of the majority of his fellow miners. When the strikers learned the murder occurred on a strike, his one out and is about six feet tall.

Situation at the Morgantau Mines. MORGANTHAU, W. Va., Dec. 12.—The miners' association legally restrained their company from dispossessing the men Thursday. The case was adjourned for trial. The men sent a committee to the company to endeavor to discontinue the strike, but the company refused to do so. We will continue nothing but will pay you your money and quit. Master Workmen Morris is here, advising the men, and arranging for outside aid.

HOSTILES GIVE THE SIGN OF FIGHT. War Signals Signs Visible Hanging Over the Road Lands.

ORADA, Dec. 15.—The following was received from Pine Ridge Agency, via Rockville, Sunday. About 8 o'clock last night a great light suddenly blazed up in the northwest in the direction of the Bad Lands. The light faded to a sudden glow, and then rapidly spread along the sky for a distance of a couple of miles.

Men posted in Indian signals in the camp said this meant that the Indians in the Bad Lands had determined to fight. It is thought that the conflict between the Indians and cowboys on the Bad Lands, in which three of the former were killed, has inflamed the Indians.

The Indians in the camp of the friendly, on being asked what the signal meant, declined at first to talk, but being pressed finally said it meant that their brothers in the Bad Lands were on the warpath within one sun, and that all Indians who did not join them would be dog and cat's paw.

The friendly, however, disclaimed any intention of obeying the signal. The friendly, however, will be doubled, nevertheless, and the friendly camp kept under the closest surveillance. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth cavalry and 200 state militia are under marching orders and will start for the Bad Lands either to-night or to-morrow morning. It is the general opinion here that a fight with the hostiles is now inevitable.

Twelve hundred cases of smallpox in Guatemala.

Crimes and Punishments. Oscar Meyers and Maud Grantman were drowned at Cameron, Mo., while skating at Gum Lick, Ky. White Caps visited the residence of Samuel Lowe, and shot him and his aged wife. Lowe will die, but his wife may recover.

At Washington, O., R. L. Sage was shot and wounded so he will die. David Hoke, an employe whom he had been drinking with, shot him. John P. Shaw was shot and killed by John Marshall.

There are reports of an outbreak at the Creek county mine, Alabama, between black and white convicts.

Paul, candidate for governor, has been elected.

Little Frank, who was killed by a train, was buried.

John, that twenty camp.

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Dec. 13, 1890.

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Santa Claus' HEADQUARTERS

Xmas is Coming

And Hays is already here with the most complete line of Christmas Goods ever brought to Marion.

After the 15th his store will be filled with anything that will please the most fastidious taste. You are respectfully solicited to call and see his goods before buying elsewhere.

Thereby Saving 25 Per Cent.

HAYS

Buy your clothing of Sam Gugenheim.
Big stock of new clothing cheap at Sam Gugenheim's.
New dress goods at Gugenheim's.
Novelties in dry goods at Sam Gugenheim's.
Nobly clothing at unheard of prices at Sam Gugenheim's.
Buy your boots and shoes of Sam Gugenheim.
Don't fail to see my stock before buying.

Sam Gugenheim.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Roll cattle saddle is a dandy. Crider & Crider.
Take a look at our stoves. Pierce & Son.
All descriptions of canned goods at Sisco's.
All cloaks, jackets and wraps of any kind at cost at A. Wolff's.
For fresh Oysters go to Gibbs & Gilbert.
Clothing, selling at cost for next 30 days, at P. H. Woods.
Crider & Crider keep first class hardware for little money.
Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!—Low prices. Crider & Crider.
Blankets, shawls, cloaks, heavy boots and shoes at cost at Wolff's.
Eggs are as good as gold; bring them in while the price is high. P. H. Woods.
Don't fail to see our stoves before buying. Crider & Crider.
The "Soft" at the Opera House Saturday night. Don't fail to attend.
Don't forget L. N. Sisco when you want groceries, tinware, and glassware.
Young man, if you want a gold or silver watch, now is the time and Freeman's is the place to buy it.
Nice country sorghum 40c per gallon, by the barrel 35c per gallon. P. H. Woods.
Oh! the candies, the candies the candies, and so cheap too, at Gibbs & Gilbert.
For the best candies, and the largest assortment of the finest chewing gum in Marion at Sisco's.
A Remond razor is the best on earth, sold and guaranteed by Crider & Crider.
Have you seen that beautiful jewelry at Freeman's. It can not be beat in quality, quantity and prices.
Axes, wedges, shot, powder, saws, saddles, stoves, and all kinds of hardware at Crider & Co's, Tolu, Ky.
Go Hillyard & Woods for "C. C. C. Certain Cough Cure," it cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases.
We have the finest line of pocket, and table cutlery and scissors in town. See our warranted knives and scissors. Pierce & Son.
Dr. T. H. Cossitt, the Dentist in Marion makes the Finest and Best Artificial Teeth on Best Rubber Plates that can be made in this country at \$15.00 per full set.
Silverware in great abundance, all kinds, all prices, all styles at Freeman's; and remember that it is cheaper than ever before.
Dr. Weaver don't sing song and dances about the McKinley bill etc. But if you want first class dental work done for little money call on him.
Having purchased John Flanary's stock of goods at Ford's Ferry, I will close out a considerable portion of them at cost. Now is the time to secure bargains. R. L. Flanary.
Large and beautiful stock of Christmas Goods, Dolls and Toys in great variety, Violins, Accordions, Jewels, Finest Perfumes, Notions, and Fancy Goods, Big Stock of Pure and Fancy Candies. Be sure to come and see that we will sell all cheap at T. H. Cossitt & Co's, Drug Store in Marion.

Dress goods in plain, striped, broadened and plaid at greatly reduced prices at Wolff's.

Heavy boots must be sold; come quick and get a bargain.

P. H. Woods.
Make things warm this winter by using a little Pearlstove. For sale by Crider & Crider.

Dr. Weaver continues to do first class dental work at reasonable prices.

All kinds of hardware at Crider & Co's, Tolu, Ky.

Overcoats and winter suits at 25 per cent less than former prices at Wolff's.

Dr. Weaver is the only graduate of dentistry in Crittenden county, and guarantees his work first class.

Buy your shot, powder, caps, wads, loaded shells, cartridges, belts and hunting coats of Crider & Crider.

Hays will sell you 19 lbs open kettle N O sugar for \$1, and will pay 6c for Irish potatoes.

If you want goods low down for cash call on Press Woods, at Grayville.

Freeman is making special prices on ladies' watches. He has a big line of elegant watches, and remember they are very, very cheap.

Robertson & Jones, Jonesboro, Ark., write: "C. C. C. Certain Cough Cure gives universal satisfaction." Pleasant to take. No cure, no pay. Sold by Hillyard & Woods.

For cash, I will sell you goods as low as the lowest. P. H. Woods.

Watch chains a specialty at Freeman's; the greatest variety, the best goods and the lowest prices are his "watch" words now.

Double width plaid dress flannel reduced from 35c to 25c at Wolff's.

Don't mistake a beaver-felt hat for a wool-felt hat. Mr. Loving has both, and will sell the wool for \$1.00 and the beaver for \$1.50.

We are authorized to announce S. G. CLARK, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Mr. John Lamb, the saw and planing mill proprietor, finds that one engine is inefficient for his work, and he will shortly add a new one. The big demand for building lumber is a straw that shows which way the wind is blowing for Marion.

Accuse to Wed.

Henry D. Wolford to Alda L. Rue.

John W. Wilson to Nancy J. Thomson.

Thos H. Thurmond to Nannie E. Wilson.

Wm. Wring to Josie Humphreys.

Isaac H. Thurmond to Danie C. Isaac.

Hampton Items.

Hampton Academy on a boom.

Messrs J. M. Davis and Dick Cowper, of near Birdsville have moved to Hampton for the purpose of educating their children. Also Mr. Hawk Davis, of Golconda, has bought property and moved near here this fall for the same purpose.

Trade seems to be brisk notwithstanding the consolidation of the only two dry goods stores in the place. This is a very fine opening for another good store.

There is expected a nice Christmas tree for the little folks at the Academy Xmas eve night.

The trustees of the joint stock company of the academy building met a few nights ago, and transacted some business for the company.

Sabbath school every Sunday at 3 o'clock. Prof. Sikes Sup't.

Polly.

House to be Sold.

On county court day in Jan, 1891, the undersigned, will sell at public auction the building on the public square in Marion, the building known as the Neurine house; the purchaser to remove building from its present location. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. A. Moore, P. J. C. C.

J. W. Blue, Jr., Co. Atty.

The demand for dwelling houses in Marion is much greater than the supply.

County Court Notes.

J S Bell qualified as administrator of the estate of John Bell deceased.

Wm Groves, col., was declared a pauper, and directed to be sent to the poorhouse.

Lank Grissom qualified as curator of the will of Harrison Yeakey deceased.

J P Deboo qualified as deputy sheriff for ex sheriffs Flanary and Pierce.

The following claims were allowed.

J E Brawner, for coal \$1.90.

Dr J H Clark, medical attention to pauper \$1.50.

S S Carrick, delivering pauper to poorhouse, \$4.00.

S. Gugenheim, carpet for court room \$41.65.

Look at This.

Some two weeks ago, we referred to the Advanced Teachers Course of Providence M & F Academy. More recently, we learn that the School will be divided into four divisions as follows:

First Division: Advanced Teachers Course, including Algebra, Geometry, Latin, Pages Theory and History of Kentucky.

This course is designed for Teachers who have experience and tact in teaching and who desire better schools and higher wages and have pluck and energy enough to try to get them.

Second Division: Intermediate Teachers Course, including all the common school branches. This course is designed for teachers who hold 2nd and 3rd class certificates but who wish to qualify themselves for first class.

Third Division: Preparatory Teachers Course, including all the common school branches. This course is designed for those who do not hold certificates but wish to prepare for examination and teaching.

Fourth Division: Elective Course, including such studies as the pupil or his parents may wish him to study in order to secure a good business, English education.

The school opens Dec. 29 1890. Any one desiring a circular of particulars should write to Coleman & Hicks, Providence, Ky.

Most truly,

S. Hicks.

The population of Marion is 1000.

Now is the time for cussin' the roads.

Our candidate column begins business this week.

Sam Nunn went to Frankfort Monday.

Mr. J. A. Moore, P. J. C. C.

moved into the jail residence.

There are people in Marion who need help; don't overlook them.

Mr F M Brightman, of this county, has a silver Spanish coin that was made in 1774. Who can beat it?

I cannot receive any tobacco at Marion or Shady Grove during Christmas week.

A H Cardin.

Rev M. H. Miley had a crowded house to hear his sermon on baptism Sunday night.

On Wednesday evening Dec. 21, at the Baptist church in this city, Mr J W Shelton and Miss Laura Bogard, both of this place, will be united in marriage.

Mr A M Aearin, bakery and confectioneries Gibbs & Gilbert, grocers; Morgan & Wehler barber, will occupy the three rooms being built by the bank. The demand for business houses in Marion is great.

Marion needs a new grave yard. The present cemetery is full to overflowing. Some of these days our prominent citizens will be hunting a home down there, and they won't find it either. Better prepare it before you die.

Mr. S. G. Clark, of Livingston announces his candidacy for the Legislature in this issue of the Press.

Mr. Clark is pretty well known over the district, and has strong friends in every locality. Four years ago he came before the people almost a total stranger to a large portion of the district, and made an exceedingly fine race. He is a successful farmer, an industrious, capable and honest man; has served as Justice of the Peace of his district with credit to himself and honor to his constituency. He is a man of fine natural sense, mature judgement, and is well posted on the pertinent questions of the day. He is a sound Democrat in principles, and has always been unflinching in his support of the party. His election would give the district a good representative.

Under the auspices of the Methodist Sunday School there will be a Christmas tree at the Opera House Wednesday evening Dec. 24. During the hour from 7 to 8 the cantata, The Frost Queen and Santa Claus produced by the children. Everybody cordially invited to attend and to make use of the tree in giving presents. In order that the children may not be disturbed the doors will be closed from 7 to 8 so come early.

The Committee.

Antioche

Sunday school at this place is about to die a natural death.

Jennis Trimble of Mexico is visiting his father; will leave this week.

Fannie Loveys school will be out in two weeks.

James Gilbert of Camille makes a flying visit home of Sundays, and goes to see his girl.

Mr. Gilbert and son, Fred Boyd and others have gone to the sunny south on a fat boat.

Christmas is nearly here do not know whether Chris will visit this neighborhood or not.

Glad to hear from Bro. Coon but sorry he made such a great mistake about Betsy. I will inform you Betsy is a female not a she male.

Coons had better stay in as we boys are hunting and might catch there is talk of two or three weddings between now and Christmas. Hope they will get off with much success.

T. B. Hill and sister Lillie come home last Friday Hampton Academy they are well pleased with the school. That is the place for all who want a certificate in 1891.

Be glad to hear from Coome again. Is he a pet?

Betsy.

Emerine.

Health is generally good, with few exceptions. Mr Rose is just recovering from an attack of fever.

Why does Mr Ben Adams look clear over the top of a ten rail fence? Because it's a girl, and a ten pounder.

What is the matter with our bridge at Millard, it seems to be on a stand still. We surely need a bridge here, if ever a people did need one anywhere.

Babb & Reed were in our midst last week paying the top prices for dogs.

Mr Gal Lay was through here last week collecting taxes.

What are we going to do when the timber business is over, some hauling and tie hacking will soon cease, and what are we going to fall back on.

Mr Emerine is about leaving us and will probably go to Tennessee.

Mr John Adams and family, are spending Thursday night was the spelling Thursday night was one and attended by a large

All Funkner is teaching us school at this place. He is a very energetic, and well qualified situation.

Want to swap horses for Mr Garrett before going to the fair.

If you want a good carpenter to build your house call on Wm. Bruster, and if you want a good set of chairs call on that Coon, as he would like to take the trade of B. B. and Antyrs hands. But if you want a good chair for wear; and one that won't tare out and see Mr. Hopsan, his are old true and tried.

Geo.

Frances.

Every body having moved and settled down for another year, we shall now have something to write about.

Great deal of sickness just now. Whooping cough and scarlet fever are on the rounds.

A six year old son of E. G. Teer died on the 8th.

G W & J T Adams each lost an infant this week, they had brain fever.

Sam Perkins is confined to his bed with a sprain.

Miss W J Oliver is down with rheumatism.

W F Oliver will go to Louisville with stock Saturday.

Attendance at school this month has been below the average; too much whooping cough the cause.

John Tyree is in from Kans., to look after his mines.

W H Taber, of Salem, has moved here. He and Jas Mathews will be our black smiths this season.

Dr Russell will move to the Water property soon.

Jas R. Lynch has just returned from a visit to his parents in Tenn.

A man has come for all the stove tree tops, who wants. Bid up gentlemen christmas is at hand, the small should have his socks washed and darned.

He that stole the dish pan, in day light takes the cake, for being the meanest man in the county.

M. F. P.

Pay your accounts before Christmas; I need money bad.

P. H. Woods.

Business is Business, and the Violators Shall Suffer the Penalties.

I am necessarily compelled to collect all of my outstandings at once, and I expect each and every one to respond at once with the cash and save time and trouble, and hereafter I shall expect all of my customers to settle at least the first of each month, as I have to pay my bills every 30 days. Thanking the good people for past favors and still ask a continuation of same, I remain your obedient servant.

M. L. HAYS.

ANNOUNCEMENT

EXTRAORDINARY.

To the People of Marion and Surrounding Counties

Having just finished taking an inventory of my stock, and finding same entirely too large, I have concluded, in order to reduce same, to sell everything in my house consisting of

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and

—FROM NOW UNTIL—

Further Notice at Greatly Reduced Prices

This is no advertising dodge, nor a scheme to humbug the people, but FACTS, and to convince yourselves of the truth of the above assertion, we want you to call and try yourselves that we

MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY

I have concluded to carry on the business of my late husband, and shall by good treatment and honest endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. In order to show you my appreciation of your trade, I will present

EVERY CASH PURCHASER of \$5.00 and upwards with a

USEFUL PRESENT

—RESPECTFULLY—

MRS. A. WOLF

N. B. My stock of MENS READY MADE CLOTHING is very large. All who call and purchase in this line will do well.

SCHWAB TALKS

Christmas is at hand and merchant has been giving his friends and customers' children a little

2 Cent Present.

I am willing to show the people of this and adjoining counties that I will give them so

MUCH MORE GOODS

for so little money until Christmas that they will be able to buy their

Groceries and Provisions

and have more than enough left to buy their children and their neighbors' children and their friends' children a

10 Cent Present.

and have money enough left to buy more groceries after the holidays.

Here are some

STARTLERS!

Granulated Sugar, 13 1/2 lbs. \$1.00
New Orleans Open Kettle, 18 1/2 lbs. 1.00
Coffee, 4 1/2 lbs. best, .95
Sod., 6 lbs., .95
8 good Brooms, .25
2 bare Banjo Soap, .10
4 boxes Matches, .05
4 boxes Tacks, .05
Sells, very nice, 1/2 lb per lb., .75
Country Lard, .75
New Sorghum, 35c; 30c, in 10 gal. lots.
Shot, Powder and Lead, 10 per cent cheaper than any one.

6 fine Globes, .25
Plates 25 cents per set, .25
Coal Oil, per gallon, .14
Sally, per barrel, 1.75
New S. C. H. Stoves, per gallon, .40
Dipper that you have paying 10c for, will sell you for .50
We have an immense amount of tinware, including tin buckets, from 1/2 gallon to 2 1/2 gallons; dish pans, wash pans, lard cans, that we bought before the McKinley bill passed, and will give you the benefit of the price.

Flour that we have been selling you for from \$5 to \$6 per barrel, will sell you now from \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Christmas Toys.

You will find a better assortment of Dolls and all other Toys, and also a better, a newer line of Candies than you can find in any other three towns the size of Marion.

In fact I will pay cash.

FULL EQUITY

—AND—

FAIR WEIGHT

than you can get in any other town or village or any other city.

Bring in your produce, the money for it and spend it at Schwab for the low price that Schwab offers you.

Stray Notice.

Taken up as stray by Dr. Boyd in Harrison's residence, a male foal, half Jersey, except a little white in each eye, and valued at \$1 by the owner.

J. W. Ainsworth, J. P.

Malaria fever is caused by the germs in your blood. Take Kalm's Malaria Killer and that will cure you and you can not have pain. For sale by Woods.

Ft. Worth, June 7, 1888.

Mr. Robert C. Stockton, Agent Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer. Dear Sir: I have been using for four years with children and malaria fever. One year Microbe Killer has stopped chills and I am much better, still taking the medicine.

Yours respectfully

WALKER, Publisher.
The Crittenden Press is published weekly, to place before its readers the facts concerning the resources of Crittenden County. Much has been said and written about the coal, the lead, the iron, the building stone, and the clays of the county. A large per cent of the population has been led to believe that the county is a speculative mine. A geologist has recently written some merited criticisms of the letter we publish, and we are glad that an authoritative source has spent considerable time and labor in a thorough inspection of the county, and his letter is unquestionably correct. He stands high in the estimation of the people. In 1879 and 1880 he was superintendent of the Carboniferous of Boulder county. He was now a member of the geological survey of Minnesota and Kentucky; curator of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, the largest institution of the kind west of the Alleghenies; one of the original members of the American Geological Association, and a geologist of the highest standing in the country to these facts.

At least four veins that may be styled as above occur in the county. I have not the time, nor is it necessary, to do more than merely mention the chief characteristics of these. The first and best known is the Columbia vein. Its course is shown on the map. It has been opened at several points, but at only one has the shaft been sunk lower than forty feet. This is at the main shaft of the Columbia mines, sunk in or near the axis of intersection of the Barren and Columbia veins to a depth of 125 and 150 feet. Four drifts are shown on the map, each from one to two hundred feet deep, and each containing a large amount of coal. The veins at the mines, by Page and Krantz, of St. Louis, was the first systematic attempt to develop the coal and zinc deposits of the county with anything like the capital required to back such an enterprise. The work was, however, undertaken at an unfortunate period in the history of mining, the great depression in mining enterprises which, in 1877 and 1878, seriously affected the mining interest of the whole country, leaving but a few survivors. It was upon the interests in Crittenden County that the depression was most keenly felt. The mines were closed, and the capital required to back such an enterprise was not forthcoming. The result was that the mines were abandoned, and the county has since been a barren waste.

The numerous veins tell in unmistakable language of the wealth of the county. The future of Crittenden County is in the hands of the people who think otherwise.

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which the rocks of this county have been subjected is well shown on the accompanying map. Over twenty distinct lines of fracture have been determined, and it is certain that others remain to be traced out and still others, perhaps, to be discovered. Comparatively few of these fractures are as yet known to be filled with metallic deposits, the majority being recognized only by abrupt breaks in the continuity of the rock strata. Many of these breaks pass through sandstone country, and these, as may be expected from preceding remarks on the association of the minerals with limestone, are not likely to present any thing but very meager prospects at the surface. If they contain metallic deposits at all, and we know of no reason why they should not, these probably occur at depths beneath the surface corresponding to the position of the limestone beds. At some points the top of the Princeton limestone may be three or four hundred feet below the surface, as, for instance on the Columbia vein between the Ohio river near Weston and the crossing of the Hurricane break near the Springs. At others the depth may be less than 100 feet. Still, in searching for mineral deposits the prospector will do well to follow the lines of fracture as laid down on the map, since success is much more likely to reward his efforts along these lines than elsewhere. Valuable deposits may be discovered at almost any point on them, but experience teaches that the chances for finding them at the surface are far the best where limestone occurs on one or both sides of the fault.

LEAD AND ZINC VEINS.
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FLUOR SPAR VEINS.
Of veins in which the principal matter is fluor spar, the county has at least five:
The Yandell mines are situated about five miles northeast of Dyessburg. Large quantities of very fine white or wine colored spar was mined here some years ago by a Cincinnati company. I was assured by the president of this company that the operations had been profitable and would have been continued but for the knavery of one of the officers of the company. My examination of the mines convinced me that the spar is present here in ample quantity, and of quality equal to any in the country; and, aside from the item of transportation to the Cumberland river, I can see no reason why these mines should not be worked at a profit.

The Holly vein, opened at several points near the Yandell mines, appears to be identical with the Yandell vein except in the course of the vein. The spar is as fine as it can be, and the only feature against the profitable mining of the Holly deposits lies in this, that they are situated too far from present transportation.

The same is true of the Beck and Memphis veins, on which the principal shafts are located nearly six miles northwest of Marion. Other, but less deep shafts, in which the spar is in no respect inferior to the best, have been sunk on these veins a short distance south of the Columbia mines.

Other spar veins have been sunk at various points in the county, but those enumerated are the best known, and perhaps the most valuable.

SUMMARY.
I believe that I have mentioned enough in the above to prove that Crittenden county is, to say the least, unusually rich in mineral deposits. All that is required to insure her the condition of prosperity to which these natural advantages entitle her, is a spirit of enterprise on the part of her citizens, and capital to develop them. Among the first steps to be recommended are greatly increased facilities for transportation, not only in the way of railways, but county roads. For obvious reasons, this point cannot be too strongly urged.

The development of the mineral deposits should be along two natural lines. In the first a revival of the coal and iron industries, as in the past. These alone would be of great consequence in the progress of the county. In the second line the development of the lead and zinc, barite, and fluor spar deposits, the naturally associated. It is to be noted that some large quantities of these minerals have been mined in the past, and it is not unlikely that some of the veins could be worked profitably at the present time. Having one of the most successful mining for lead here, it is not unlikely that some of the veins could be worked profitably at the present time.

Respectfully,
E. O. FLAHERTY,
Fredonia.

A seven year old boy of James Wagoner died at 8 o'clock Sunday morning and was buried at Livingston, grave yard Sunday evening.

Sam Howerton went to Cincinnati last week, and hurried home to play with his two week old daughter, of whom he is very proud.

Miss Ella Akrige died last Thursday of consumption, her remains were taken to Eldysville for interment.

FUR
Parlor Sets
Chairs,
Wardrobes
BED-STEADS, N
In Many

ASTONISH
I have purchased the Walk same stand. I shall always your trade. I will carry a sel

When you are in need whatever in these lines, re name, the place and the pro be undersold.

J. J. MA
for him, are doomed to disappointment.

"Gray" and "Brown" seem to be favorite colors or names with some of the young ladies, and one of them thought that of water, prefers Hain to "Brown."

While the meeting was in progress here several buggy whips, lap robes and bangles were cut to pieces, the boys had some active agents at the religious gathering, who were getting justice in the next world if they escape it in this.

Why are some young women who are so fond of the "gray" and "brown" colors, never leave at home?

Why is a dog's tail like the tail of a cat? Because it is the tail of a cat.

Why is a dog's tail like the tail of a cat? Because it is the tail of a cat.

Why is a dog's tail like the tail of a cat? Because it is the tail of a cat.

REI
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Tables,
Bureaus, Safes,
JUNGES, ETC.,
nd Styles
PRICES

outine business at the ot be undersold. I want

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PEOPLE

& Notions,
HATS AND
RIES,

the very lowest prices, com ear in mind also that I come to Sider

S. D. HODGE, Salem, Ky.

F. E. Robertson & Co.
DISTILLERS OF
d Fashion Fire Copper Whisky
OLD HICKROY:

Marion Roller Mills,
MARION, KY.
ALERT LAMB,
Manager.
LOUR, MEAL and BRAN

Set and Buys Wheat and Corn.
Will treat you right. Your patronage solicited.

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Set and Buys Wheat and Corn.
Will treat you right. Your patronage solicited.

A WORD
TO MY OLD FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS
Since the fire I have moved my shop to the Murphy house on Bellville St., where I can serve you as I have for the last 40 years. I return my grateful thanks for so long a patronage and hope a continuance of the same. I have a good stock of Saddlery and Harness of all kinds, Stoves, Pumps and Drills. All I will sell as low as the low est. Come round and see the OLD MAN before buying and he will surprise you.
Yours Forever,
A. C. Gilbert.

R. W. Wilson, President.
H. H. Lovins, Cashier.
W. C. CARNAHAN, Vice Pres.

Marion Bank
MARION, KY.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$200,000.
DISCOUNTS, PAID.
LOANS, MONEY.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS.
BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE.
MARKS COLLECTIONS.
REMITTANCES, etc., etc.

Amos W. Harris
FLOURNOY UNION CO. KY.
DURCO-JERSEY HOGS.
If you want the very best stock, write or call on him at his farm. He guarantees the stock to be as represented.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the Crittenden Land and Mineral Company have filed their Articles of Incorporation in the Crittenden County Court Clerk's Office for record.

1st. The names of the incorporators are J. W. Blue, Jr., J. W. Blue, Sr., R. W. Wilson, G. C. Gray, L. J. Stuart, Samuel A. Whit, and S. A. Russell and the name of the Corporation is the "Crittenden Land and Mineral Company," and its principal place of transacting business is at Marion, Crittenden County, Kentucky.

2nd. The general nature of the business proposed to be done by said Corporation is to buy, hold and convey lands, minerals, oils and gas privileges; to take and convey

oil and gas privileges and mineral rights; to open mines, bore wells for oil and gas, develop minerals, oil and gas, and lands owned by said Corporation. To sell, lease or put at royalty any mineral, oil or gas privilege the Corporation may acquire; to contract, operate and maintain railroads and tramways from its lands and properties to other railroads, tramways or navigable waterways, wharves, warehouses and transfer companies, to establish supply stations and do all lawful things that may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Corporation, and may subscribe for stock in Corporations, and pay for and own same and purchase, own and operate any Corporation that may be necessary or useful in attaining the objects of the Corporation.

3rd. The Capital Stock shall be divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, and shall be many number of shares not exceeding five million dollars. Stock may be increased by the Board of Directors. Stock may be subscribed for by Corporations or individuals, and may be paid in at such prices, times and terms as the Board of Directors may fix, and stock shall be non-assessable.

4th. The said Corporation to commence business immediately and to terminate July 17, 1915.

The DIRECT
REPORT NEWS & Dispatch
and only
SOLID MAIN ROUTE

Louisville & Memphis,
WHOLESALE BUFFET SLEEPERS
FROM AND TO
Louisville, Memphis and Pittsburg
And New Orleans, via Memphis.

The Quick Route
TO AND FROM
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore
Washington, Norfolk, Old Point Comfort
Richmond, Buffalo, Cleveland,
Cincinnati, Indianapolis,
Cincinnati and NORTHEASTERN points

Memphis
New Orleans
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AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
The line is thoroughly equipped, and in first-class condition, and provides an excellent arrangement in time and through fares. A feature is the time and convenience secured by the direct express trains, only a single stop at the intermediate points, and the most direct and quickest service between these two cities ever offered.

Trains Leave Princeton,
WESTWARD
No. 1—Mail and Express, daily 8:45 a.m.
No. 7—Limited Express, daily 6:10 a.m.
No. 11—Way freight, daily 1:45 p.m.
EASTWARD
No. 2—Mail and Express, daily 4:20 p.m.
No. 3—Limited Express, daily 12:10 p.m.
No. 12—Way freight, daily 11:15 a.m.
Tickets, time table, and all desired information secured by addressing J. T. Brown, Agent, Princeton, Tenn., or J. T. Brown, Agent, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, St. Louis &
Texas RAILROAD.
Time Card
GOING EAST
Lv. Henderson 6:50 a.m. 3:00 p.m.
Ar. Louisville 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.
GOING WEST
Lv. Louisville 8:05 a.m. 6:45 p.m.
Ar. Henderson 2:20 p.m. 12:30 a.m.
J. K. McCracken, G. P. A.,
Louisville, Ky.

OHIO VALLEY
Railway Co.
TIME CARD
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.
No. 1. No. 3.
Lv. Henderson 9:30 a.m. 3:00 p.m.
Ar. Louisville 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.
Ar. Cincinnati 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.
Ar. St. Louis 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.
Ar. Memphis 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.
Ar. Princeton 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.
No. 2. No. 4.
Lv. Princeton 4:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m.
Ar. Memphis 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.
Ar. St. Louis 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.
Ar. Cincinnati 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.
Ar. Louisville 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.
Ar. Henderson 1:10 p.m. 9:05 p.m.

UNIONTOWN BRANCH.
Train No. 3 (accommodation) leaves Morgantown for Uniontown at 5:30 p.m., arriving at Uniontown at 6:00 p.m.
Train No. 4 (accommodation) leaves Uniontown at 6:00 a.m., arriving at Morgantown at 6:30 a.m.
Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily.
Jas. McGowan, G. P. A.,
Glen's Station,
EVANSTOWN, IND.

Hughes' Tonic
Sure Cure For
Chills and Fever
FOR 30 YEARS A SUCCESS
Read this Testimony then TRY IT
For Yourself
Proprietors have many letters like the one below from Quinine.
Mr. M. M. Kennerly, Dorsey County, Ark. says I can certify to the fact that Hughes' Tonic is the best chill tonic I ever tried. I consider it better than quinine.
Cures Chronic Cries.
H. V. McDonald, Laurel Hill, Miss. writes "Your Tonic for Chills and Fever has never failed yet and I have sold it to a number of chronic cases. It cures them every time."
Ask for Hughes Tonic and take No. Other
Price 50c & \$1 per bottle
Prepared by
ROBINSON-PETTER CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
For sale by Druggists,
House to be Sold.
On county court day in Jan, 1891, the undersigned, will sell at public auction the building on the public square in Marion, the building known as the Neuring house; the purchaser to remove building from its present location. Terms made known on day of sale.
J. A. Moore, P. J. C. C.
J. W. Blue, Jr., Co. Atty.
The demand for dwelling houses in Marion is much greater than the supply.